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shiftings of sovereignty between the Netherlands and England. The latter period strongly parallels in social changes the conditions in Louisiana, Texas and California before the advent of the settlers from the United States. The old dreamy, patriarchal society struggles against the new forces which are to clear the way for the bustling, progressive civilization which is to take its place. In working up this period, Mr. Cory has relied not only on documentary evidence, but upon the testimony of old settlers. He presents also an excellent series of photographs showing the chief places to which reference is made. No one who is interested in frontier life can fail to be pleased by this interesting narrative.

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A Documentary History of American Industrial Society. Edited by John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner, and John B. Andrews. Prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. With Preface by Richard T. Ely and Introduction by John B. Clark. Complete in ten volumes, with supplement to Vol. IV. Price, \$50.00. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1910.

This "Documentary History"—of which the first six volumes have now appeared—outranks all other publications upon American labor, both because of the value of the documents to students of history, and because of the illuminating economic analyses by which the volumes as a whole and the several subdivisions are introduced. Professor Commons and his associates have placed all students of the history and economics of labor under lasting obligation; the material contained in these ten volumes—in part rescued from early destruction, and in large share brought forth from places so obscure or so inaccessible as to have kept the information out of the reach of even the serious investigator—makes a permanent addition to the equipment of American scholars.

The creation of such a set of books as these would have overtaxed the ability and resources of the individual investigator. The financial support of an organization, the co-operation of collaborators and the aid of a corps of assistants were required. It was the American Bureau of Industrial Research, conceived and organized by Professor Richard T. Ely, that made possible the work of Professor Commons and those who aided him; indeed, as Professor Ely explains in the preface to the "Documentary History," it is the outgrowth of his book on "The Labor Movement in America" and of his subsequent efforts to secure the materials necessary for the preparation of a comprehensive history of labor. "The Labor Movement" published in 1886 was considered by its author "merely as a sketch which will, I trust, some day be followed by a book worthy the title 'History of Labor in the New World.'"

After Professor Ely had made a large collection of books, pamphlets and newspapers, he "decided finally that a work of the scope I had planned was beyond the power of one man to accomplish, and I set myself, therefore, to secure by the co-operation of many what could not be accomplished by one." Having received the financial support of Mr. V. Everit Macy, Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mr. Justice Henry Drugo, of New York; Mr. Stanley McCormick, of Chicago; Captain Ellison Smyth, of Greenville, N. C., and others, the American Bureau of Industrial Research was organized in March, 1904, and Professor John R. Commons was secured to direct the work of the bureau. After the work of the bureau was well under way it received a small appropriation from the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution, and Professor Commons, in 1909, became one of the board of twelve men that have for some years been collaborating with that department of the Carnegie Institution in the preparation of an economic history of the United States. Thus the "Documentary History," as stated on the title page, has been "prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington." The Bureau and the publishers have thus far spent about \$75,000. The Bureau has secured the data from which Professors Commons and Ely are to write and interpret the history of labor, or of industrial society, in America. The ten volumes of "Documentary History," now appearing, are a by-product of the industry whose finished work will be the systematic and interpretative history of American labor.

The first task undertaken by the Bureau of Industrial Research was to locate materials, and a thorough search was made through libraries and private collections in different parts of the country. An extensive correspondence was carried on with libraries to ascertain the titles and whereabouts of publications. Next, as much as possible of the discovered material was collected in Madison, Wisconsin, the headquarters of the Bureau. In case a printed copy of rare and important documents or articles could not be secured, transcripts were made. "Along with the collecting was carried on the equally arduous and important work of classifying and cataloguing. For this, a large staff of stenographers, clerks and copyists was necessary. A card catalogue has been made of all books, manuscripts and pamphlets dealing with labor conditions and labor movements from 1815 to 1875; and a second card catalogue for those from 1875 to the present. Another card catalogue has been made of all labor papers and papers sympathetic or actively hostile to labor in the country so far as known. This information has been classified in two ways, first under the name of the paper and second under the name of the library where the paper is to be found. Another card catalogue lists all the material to be found in Madison, and finally a card catalogue has been made of all articles transcribed from documents or newspapers in other libraries with a notation where they are to be found."

The wide scope and great value of the materials thus collected and catalogued led Professor Commons to suggest "that the most important documents be printed for the benefit of scholars to whom the collection itself

was not accessible." The suggestion was adopted by the directors of the Bureau and the "Documentary History" was the result. The scope and main subdivisions of the material contained in the ten volumes (eleven counting the supplement to Volume IV), and the names of those who have edited and interpreted the documents contained in the several volumes are shown by the following list of volume, titles and authors:

Vols. I-II. "Plantation and Frontier;" by Ulrich B. Phillips, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Science, Tulane University.

III-IV. "Labor Conspiracy Cases, 1806-1842;" by John R. Commons, A.M., Professor of Political Economy, University of Wisconsin, and Eugene A. Gilmore, LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.

V-VI. "Labor Movement, 1820-1840;" by John R. Commons and Helen L. Sumner, Ph.D., of the U. S. Bureau of Labor.

VII-VIII. "Labor Movement, 1840-1860;" by John R. Commons.

IX-X. "Labor Movement, 1860-1880;" by John R. Commons and John B. Andrews, Ph.D., Executive Secretary of American Association for Labor Legislation.

Volume X also includes the "Exhaustive Analytical Index."

Volume I opens with a general preface, fourteen pages in length, by Professor Ely. Then follows a general introduction, thirty-one pages long, by Professor John B. Clark, of Columbia University, who successfully sketches in broad outline the main phases of the industrial evolution of the United States. Professor Clark's essay emphasizes the truth that "a key to the understanding of American history and of all history is furnished by a knowledge of economic events," and it is his opinion that the "work undertaken by Professors Ely and Commons and their associates enters what is possibly the richest of all comparatively unworked fields of history and promises to yield especially large results in economics."

Professor Clark's general introduction to the set of volumes as a whole is followed by Professor Ulrich B. Phillips' introduction to Volumes I and II, which contain classified documents concerning "Plantation and Frontier, 1649-1863." Professor Phillips has an enviable reputation as a student of the economic history and life of the South; and his thirty-five-page introduction gives an admirable statement of the rôle of the plantation in American industrial evolution.

"The plantation system," Professor Phillips says, "was evolved to answer the specific need of meeting the world's demand for certain staple crops in the absence of a supply of free labor. That system, providing efficient control and direction for labor imported in bondage, met the obvious needs of the case, waxed strong, and shaped not alone the industrial régime to fit its requirements, but also the social and commercial system and the political policy of a vast section; and it incidentally trained a savage race to a certain degree of fitness for life in the Anglo-Saxon community. Through the Civil War and political reconstruction of the South, accompanied by social upheaval, the plantation system was cut short in the midst of its career. It only survives in a few fragments and in forms greatly changed from the

characteristic type. Both the frontier and the plantation systems can now be studied in the main only in documents."

The character of the documents which occupy most of Volume I and all of Volume II, are indicated by the titles under which they are grouped—plantation management, plantation routine, types of plantations, staples, supplies and factorage, plantation vicissitudes, overseers, indented labor, slave labor, slave trade, fugitive and stolen slaves, slave conspiracies and crimes, negro qualities, free persons of color, poor whites, the immigrant, migration, frontier settlement, frontier industry, frontier society, manufacturing, public regulation of industry, artisans and town labor.

Volumes III and IV contain the reports of the court proceedings in fourteen of the eighteen labor conspiracy cases in the United States, beginning with the Philadelphia Cordwainers' case in 1806 and ending with the decision of Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, in *Commonwealth v. Hunt*, 1842. The four cases not reprinted are those of which reports may be found in the larger public libraries—the Master Ladies' Shoemakers, 1821; New York Hatters, 1823; Geneva Shoemakers, 1835; and *Commonwealth v. Hunt*, 1840 and 1842.

The Philadelphia Cordwainers' case, 1806, and several others are presented by reprinting, without abbreviation, the stenographic report of the testimony, argument, and charge to the jury. The report of the Philadelphia Cordwainers' case occupies 190 pages, and the remainder of Volume III is taken up with the report of the trial of the Baltimore Cordwainers, 1809, and of the New York Cordwainers, 1810. These reports are rich mines of information regarding the conditions of labor and industry at the opening of the last century. The cases reported in Volume IV are the Pittsburgh Cordwainers, 1815; Buffalo Tailors, 1824; Twenty-four Journeymen Tailors, 1827; Philadelphia Spinners, 1829; Chambersburg Shoemakers, 1829; Baltimore Weavers, 1829; Hudson Shoemakers, 1836; Thompson Carpet Weavers, 1834-1836; *Taylor v. Thompsonville*, 1836; Twenty-one Journeymen Tailors, 1836; and Philadelphia Plasterers, 1836. The editor states that "All of these documents are rare, many of them excessively so. In several cases, but one copy has been found after years of thorough and extensive search in all the libraries and private collections of the country and through correspondence. . . . In a few cases reliance has been necessarily placed upon current newspaper reports."

Professor Commons introduces Volumes III and IV by an exceptionally interesting analysis of the several steps in the evolution of industry and of the status of labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes from "the stage of the itinerant shoemaker working up the raw material belonging to his customer in the home of the latter, to the stage of the settled shoemaker working up his own material in his own shop;" and on through the various stages by which the present system of factory manufacture and wholesale and retail trade has been reached. The analysis closes with the generalization "Thus have American shoemakers epitomized American industrial history. Common to all industries is the historical expansion of markets. Variation

in form, factors, and rates of progress change the picture, but not vital force. The shoemakers have pioneered and left legible records. Their career is 'interpretative' if not typical."

The documents contained in Volumes V and VI illustrate the progress of the labor movement from 1820 to 1840. The general changes in the economic status of labor during these twenty years are explained in an introduction written jointly by Professor Commons and Miss Helen L. Sumner. The introduction, which is preceded by a chart showing the movement of wholesale prices from 1820 to 1898, opens with the statement that the movement in prices gives a clue to the labor movement of the time.

"Each upward turn of the curve of prices," say the authors, "points to a period of business prosperity, each pinnacle is a commercial crisis, and each downward bend is an index of industrial depression. During a time when the level of prices is rising, employers are generally making profits, are multiplying sales, are enlarging their capital, are running full time and overtime, are calling for more labor and are able to pay higher wages. On the other hand, the cost of living and the hours of labor are increased and workmen, first as individuals, then as organizations, are impelled to demand both higher wages and reduced hours. Consequently, after prices are well on the way upward, the labor movement emerges in the form of unions and strikes, and these are at first successful. Then the employers begin their counter organization, and the courts are appealed to. The unions are sooner or later defeated, and when the period of depression ensues, with its widespread unemployment, the labor movement either subsides or changes its form to political or socialistic agitation to ventures in co-operation or communism, or to other panaceas. This cycle has been so consistently repeated, although with varying shades and details, that it has compelled recognition in the selection and editing of the documents of this series."

The reasons why the editors close the first period of the history of the labor movement with 1820 and divide the sixty years following 1820 into twenty-year periods, and group the illustrative documents accordingly, may best be stated mainly in their own concise language:

1. "The colonial period, in its economic characteristics, extends to the decade of the twenties in the nineteenth century. This is the dormant period of the labor movement, although a slight awakening appears as a result of the extension and unification of the markets." In this period is begun the effort to enforce the principle of the closed shop and to control the rate of wages; this brought on the conspiracy cases in the courts, as reported in Volumes III and IV.

2. "The period from 1820 to 1840 may rightly be named the Awakening Period of the American Labor Movement" . . . "that of the merchant-capitalist or merchant-manufacturer with its extension of waterways, highways and banking facilities, and its awakening of labor as a conscious movement." . . . It "reached its height in 1835 and 1836 and its collapse in 1837. This period is covered in Volumes V and VI."

3. "The two decades, 1840 to 1860, Volumes VII and VIII, retain econom-

ically the characteristics of the merchant-capitalist period, but they are clearly marked off by the new phenomenon of philosophical, humanitarian and political protest. This protest, diverted into the anti-slavery contest after 1852, gave way to a 'pure and simple' trade union movement in 1853."

4. It was in "the two decades, 1860 to 1880, Volumes IX and X, with the market nationalized by the railway and protected by the tariff, that invention in the technical processes of industry came to have profound effects. This was a truly revolutionary period in which the merchant-capitalist system was giving away to the factory system."

The current events in the history of labor—those that have occurred since the full establishment of the factory system about 1880—are not covered by the documentary history which ends with 1880.

Volumes I to VI and the supplement to Volume IV have appeared at the time of the writing of this review; Volumes VII to X are being printed and will shortly be issued. The documents have been ably edited and are being published in attractive and enduring form. Type, paper and press work are excellent. The Bureau of American Industrial Research is, indeed, to be commended for giving historians and economists the assistance which they will derive from this most helpful *Documentary History*.

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Dyer, Henry. *Japan in World Politics.* Pp. xiii, 425. Price, 12/6. Glasgow: Blackie & Son, 1909.

Like his previous work, "Dai Nippon," this study by Professor Dyer gives a mass of information not easily available to any but those who have spent many years in the far east. The historical part is chiefly a summary of material included in the previous work. So long as the discussion rests on affairs in Japan, the author's familiarity with his subject prevents slips. When a wider field is entered mistakes become frequent. The Spaniards, for example, are said to have sent eight ships yearly between the Philippines and Mexico (p. 16); they sent but two. They are charged with massacring all Chinese in the islands on two different occasions (p. 33). History records no such event. On page 265 we learn that the "Monroe Doctrine" "forbade any European or Asiatic Power effecting a lodgment on South American soil." Examples could be multiplied. There are also numerous digressions which, in spite of the breadth of the title of the book are hard to justify.

Japan's mission is important. In the author's opinion it will prove the universality of civilization, harmonize eastern and western thought, regenerate China and Korea and promote the peace and commerce of the East. It is needless to say that the author is frankly pro-Japanese. He sees no faults to mention except a degree of personal untrustworthiness, though this cannot be charged against the government. The nation is peace-loving, and no fear need be held that it will provoke war with any of its neighbors. The treaties entered into since the Russo-Japanese War represent not paper